

are common. The ground is not deeply shaded and the low, dense underbrush is quite xerophytic, being composed largely of *Gaylussacia baccata*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium stamineum*, and *Corylus americana*. It is of course not impossible that the xero-mesophytic nature of the tract is due to its extremely exposed location and that it really represents a virgin forest. Moreover it must be borne in mind that in general the forests of eastern Connecticut are less mesophytic than are those in other parts of the state.

No primeval tracts of undoubted authenticity have yet been discovered either in the central lowland or in southwestern Connecticut. There is, however, a small grove at the head of Lake Saltonstall, in East Haven, which is certainly very close to the virgin condition and which probably represents the type of forest that formerly prevailed along the lower slopes and moister parts of the trap ranges. Hemlock is the character tree here and associated with it are beech, chestnut, sugar maple, red oak, and ash. Many of the trees are of large dimensions. It seems not unlikely, also, that some of the sand plain forests of *Pinus rigida*, such as are common in the region about Farmington, may be virgin or nearly so. These will be referred to again in a later paper.

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## FOUR UNDESCRIBED WEST INDIAN SEDGES

BY N. L. BRITTON

### *Stenophyllus Wilsoni* sp. nov.

Perennial by short stout rootstocks; culms clustered, somewhat flattened, smooth, stiff but rather slender, erect, 2-3 dm. tall. Basal sheaths 3 or 4, bladeless, acute, many-nerved, floccose-pubescent, the upper with a scarious margin. Spikelets 2-5 together in a terminal capitate cluster subtended by a subulate bract 0.5-2 cm. long, or sometimes by 2 bracts; spikelets linear-oblong, much compressed, 1-2 cm. long, 4 mm. wide; scales narrowly oblong to oblong-lanceolate, loosely pubescent,

ciliate, light brown, membranous, obtusish, 5 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, the midvein prominent. Stamens 3; style 3-cleft, the pubescent branches about as long as the glabrous lower part; achene obovoid, dull black, bluntly trigonous, nearly 1 mm. long, capped by a minute depressed tubercle.

BAHAMA ISLANDS: Castle Island, *Percy Wilson* 7789, Dec. 29, 1907 (type); West End, Little Inagua, *Percy Wilson* 7778.

***Stenophyllus portoricensis* sp. nov.**

Densely tufted, perennial. Culms setaceous, slightly roughened, weak, spreading, glabrous, 2 dm. high or less, longer than the similar leaves; leaf-sheaths loosely pilose; spikelet solitary, linear, 5-8 mm. long, subtended by a setaceous bract 2-3 cm. long; lowest scale ovate, acute, 1 mm. long, the others lanceolate, acuminate, 2.5-3 mm. long; achene narrowly oblong-obovate, bluntly 3-angled with faces somewhat sunken, thickest a little above the middle, 1.3 mm. long, 0.5 mm. thick, irregularly roughened, tipped by a broad tubercle about 1.5 mm. high and wide.

Rocky coastal thicket near Guanica, Porto Rico, March 11, 12, 1913 (*Britton and Shafer* 1916).

Nearest related to the Cuban *S. floccosus* (Griseb.) Britton [*Scirpus floccosus* Griseb.; *Bulbostylis floccosa* Clarke] which is lower, with larger spikelets and smooth achenes.

***Fimbristylis inaguensis* sp. nov.**

Perennial by short stout rootstocks; culms rather stout, stiff, smooth, compressed, 3-5 dm. tall. Basal leaves one-third to two-thirds as long as the culm, flat, rather stiff, smooth, 1-2.5 mm. wide, obtuse; leaves of the involucre 2-4, the longer one usually a little exceeding the inflorescence; umbel compound, 5-7 cm. broad, the rays 2-4 cm. long, ascending, the raylets slender, 0.5-2 cm. long; spikelets narrowly oblong, 8-12 mm. long, about 2.5 mm. thick, acute, many-flowered, solitary at the ends of the rays and raylets; scales brown, glabrous, dull, ovate, carinate, mucronate or the lower short-awned; achene elliptic or obovate-elliptic, flat, blunt, finely reticulated, nearly 1.5 mm. long; style-branches 2.

BAHAMA ISLANDS: Whitelands and rocky soil, Cat Island, Little San Salvador, Watling's Island, Fortune Island, Crooked Island, Exuma Chain, Little Ambergris Cay; Inagua (*Nash and Taylor 1019*, type)—Cuban Cays.

***Rynchospora bahamensis* sp. nov.**

Densely tufted, rootstocks short. Culms nearly filiform, roughish, spreading or reclining, 2–3.5 dm. long; leaves setaceous-flattened, less than 1 mm. wide, roughish-margined, the basal ones about one-fourth as long as the culm, the upper 3–5 cm. long; spikelets oblong, 1.5–2 mm. long, in 2 to 4 distant slender-peduncled clusters, each with a single achene; scales dark brown, ovate-oblong, mucronulate; achene elliptic-obovate, faintly transversally wrinkled, 1.5 mm. long; tubercle flattened, conic, one-third to one-half as long as the achene; bristles upwardly barbed, as long as the achene.

BAHAMA ISLANDS: Coppice, Soldier's Road, New Providence (*Britton and Brace 588*, type); vicinity of Blue Hills, New Providence (*Wilson 8241*); mud holes of mangrove swamp, Deep Creek, Andros (*Brace 5195*).

A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PLANTS OF COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.

BY STEWART H. BURNHAM

In the June, 1913, number of *TORREYA* appears Mr. Sereno Stetson's finely illustrated, long and interesting list of Copake Falls plants. Mr. Stetson remarks that his list "is by no means complete and is only intended to convey an idea of the flora." Two delightful afternoons were spent collecting and wandering about this picturesque gorge, known to many as Bash Bish Falls, August 1, 1908, and July 3, 1909: and as my field notes contain so many interesting species not listed by Mr. Stetson, it seemed best to arrange an additional list. Other northern and interesting plants should be found; for the list is still incomplete. Many interesting fungi, lichens and mosses were also collected on these afternoons. The station mentioned in this list as "Sunset